

HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER, M. D.

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Tumor, Especially in Relation to Trauma and Early Diagnosis, by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood; Exhibition of Patients Showing the Value of Conservative Treatment of Sarcoma of the Long Bones, by Dr. William B. Coley; Unusual and Interesting Fractures and Dislocations, by Dr. C. W. Hopkins; Safety, First-Aid, and Workmen's Compensation, by F. V. Whiting; With the Armies in the Field, by Commander William A. Bainbridge, M. C., U. S. Navy, R. F.

SERUM AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.—It has been reported to the Navy Department from the medical officer of the American cruiser *Chicago* that during an outbreak of yellow fever at Amapala, Honduras, the anti-yellow fever serum discovered by Dr. Noguchi, a Japanese investigator, has been used successfully.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FUND.—Contributions to the New England branch of the French Wounded Fund, for the American Memorial Hospital, have reached the sum of \$236,159.22.

BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS.

THE WEEK'S DEATH RATE IN BOSTON.—During the week ending November 8, 1919, the number of deaths reported was 186 against 264 last year, with a rate of 12.18 against 17.55 last year. There were 36 deaths under one year of age against 36 last year.

The number of cases of principal reportable diseases were: Diphtheria, 70; scarlet fever, 57; measles, 102; whooping cough, 30; typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 37.

Included in the above were the following cases of non-residents: Diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 6; tuberculosis, 5.

Total deaths from these diseases were: Diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; tuberculosis, 16.

Included in the above were the following non-residents: Diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis, 1.

Influenza cases, 8; influenza deaths, 1. Last year: Influenza cases, 72; influenza deaths, 55;

HAMPDEN DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular fall meeting was held at the Hotel Worthy, Springfield, on Tuesday afternoon, October 28, 1919. There was a large attendance and personal experiences of medical in-

terest in the war were related by Drs. J. M. Birnie, C. F. Lynch, W. A. R. Chapin, G. H. Burke, P. M. Cort, W. R. Weiser, W. P. Ryan, G. D. Henderson, H. C. Martin, and others.

Obituary.

HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER, M.D.

DR. OLIVER, who died at Boston on October 25, on the eve of his ninetieth birthday, was one of the few remaining members of a generation of Boston physicians which has now nearly passed away.

He came from the oldest of New England stock, being a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Oliver, surgeon, who with wife and eight children came from Bristol, England, in the ship "Lion," landing at Boston January 5, 1632, and who was one of the founders of the First Church (the "Westminster Abbey" of Boston) and its ruling elder.

He was born in Salem, the son of General Henry K. Oliver and one of a family of seven children.

His father was a man of unusual and varied talents. A graduate of both Harvard and Dartmouth, at the age of eighteen he began life as a school master, which calling he followed for twenty-five years. Subsequently serving as Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, superintendent of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, and later still, treasurer of the State during the Civil War period, he finally became mayor of Salem. A man of musical talent, he was the author of numerous hymns, one of which, "Federal Street," is widely known to this day. At the time of his death he was known as the foremost citizen of Salem.

With such a sire it is no wonder that the son should take a serious and ambitious view of life, one filled with purpose, to make himself a useful citizen. Dr. Oliver graduated from Harvard in the class of 1852, Dr. David W. Cheever and the Hon. Joseph H. Choate both being members of this class, which now has but three surviving members, George Augustus Peabody, Judge William G. Choate, and Peter C. Brooks. After graduating in 1855 from the Harvard Medical School he went to Europe to complete his medical education. He was one of the pioneers

who "discovered" Vienna as a medical centre, as Paris had been to the previous generation. The early development of the specialties of medicine appears to have been the strong attraction, for we find Oliver bringing home with him a laryngoscope and exhibiting it with much éclat to his professional elders. His classmates, Derby, Jeffries, Sprague, and White, brought back with them the last words in ophthalmology and dermatology. These members of what afterwards was known as the "Vienna Club" set an example which was followed by at least two generations of American medical students. Dr. Oliver did not establish himself at first as a pure specialist, the time (1860) had hardly come for that, but began general practice in Boston at 10 Joy street. This he relinquished temporarily in 1861 to accept the offer of Rev. Henry W. Bellows of the United States Sanitary Commission, of a position as medical inspector of camps in McClellan's Army, then encamped in front of Washington.

In 1868 he was appointed one of the visiting physicians at the Massachusetts General Hospital and in addition to his general practice he had meanwhile built up a specialty of diseases of the throat and at one time he was lecturer on this subject at the Harvard Medical School. Some of his early instruments are preserved in the collection of the Laryngological Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. A number of these instruments bore his name.

Dr. Oliver had charge of the late Gardner Brewer, a prominent citizen of Boston, at the time of his death from a malignant disease. Mr. Brewer's daughter, the late Mrs. Arthur Croft, was impelled by this experience to set aside the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the study of cancer. Dr. Oliver was appointed by Mrs. Croft to take charge of these investigations and in 1880 gave up practice, making frequent visits to Europe to familiarize himself with the latest researches on the origin and treatment of this disease. In 1899, on the death of Mrs. Croft, this sum was placed in charge of Doctors H. K. Oliver and J. Collins Warren as trustees, to continue these studies. This fund was now placed by them in the hands of the Corporation of Harvard College and the "Harvard Cancer Commission" was formed, Dr. Oliver becoming a member of the Commission and serving in that capacity until the time of his death.

While still a student in college he recognized the importance of a competent and sympathetic medical adviser for the undergraduate, a need which was brought home to him by personal experience at that time. The train of thought thus engendered was doubtless sufficiently vivid to remain through middle life and to crystallize gradually into the purpose of the admirable foundation with which his name in future will be connected.

The new department of hygiene, which has been in operation for several years under Dr. Roger Irving Lee as its first professor, was made possible by the gift of Dr. Oliver, who may now be reckoned as one of Harvard's largest benefactors. The fund, which has been added to from time to time, now amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, a sum ample enough to carry out the purposes of the founder. This new department, while in no way conflicting with the responsibilities of the regular college physician, will develop a plan for the physical welfare of the student body of the university on a more comprehensive scale than has ever before been attempted. The physical examination of all students entering college and the system of universal physical training are some of the first fruits of this admirable gift. Dr. Lee's book on "Health and Disease, Their Determining Factors," and dedicated to the unknown benefactor of Harvard, is another valuable product of this foundation.

As designed, and as being carried out, the Henry K. Oliver Foundation is bound to have a far reaching effect upon the physical condition of the young men who come to the university and to place the training of the body more nearly upon the appropriate relation to the training of the mind than has ever before been attempted.

In 1918 Dr. Oliver's sight began to fail owing to the development of cataract in both eyes. An operation in one eye gave temporary relief but left him dependent upon the services of a nurse and attendant. During the past year he had been almost totally blind. This affliction he bore absolutely without complaint and continued to maintain his interest in his plan of service to the university which was gradually unfolding itself.

His general health had continued good in spite of his advanced years and the end came swiftly at the close of a day which had given no sign.

Dr. Oliver is survived by two sisters, Mrs. George L. Andrews of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles G. Cheever of North Andover.

He will be remembered by his professional colleagues in his early career as a pioneer in this country in the treatment of diseases of the throat and in his closing years as a benefactor of a new department in university life designed for student welfare. J. C. W.

AUGUST HOCH, M.D.

Dr. August Hoch, of late years a resident of Montecito, Calif., distinguished as a psychiatrist, died in San Francisco from nephritis September 25, 1919. Dr. Hoch came to this country for his medical training from Basle, Switzerland, where he was born in 1868. He was graduated at the University of Maryland in 1890 and later studied at the Johns Hopkins University and abroad. He returned again to the United States and undertook as his first work the foundation of a laboratory at McLean Hospital in Boston.

He was particularly versed in neuropathology and also in certain of the newer psychological methods then coming particularly into vogue. Later he served as assistant physician at the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains, N. Y., and still later succeeded Dr. Adolf Meyer as Director of the Psychiatric Institute at Ward's Island, New York, and became Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical School. This was a period of great and productive activity, but unfortunately his health necessitated a change of climate and he went to California in 1917, in the meantime continuing his literary work.

He was particularly interested in the development of the *New York Psychiatric Bulletin* and also was on the medical staff of other journals relating to his chosen subject. On the foundation of the *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, published by the American Medical Association, he was made one of its editorial board. He was a member of the American Neurological Association, the American Medical Association and various societies dealing with his special field. His publications were not particularly numerous but all showed much care in prepara-

tion and offered invariably material and viewpoints which were of distinct value. Some of the more important of his papers were "A Study of Some Cases of Delirium Produced by Drugs," 1906; "The Psychogenic Factors in the Development of Psychoses," 1907; "Constitutional Factors in the Dementia Praecox Group," 1910; "On Some of the Mental Mechanisms in Dementia Praecox," 1911; "Personality and Psychosis," 1911; "The Dementia of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis," 1916. His latest paper was "A Clinical Study of Psychoses Characterized by Distressed Perplexity," which he wrote in conjunction with Dr. Kirby.

Dr. Hoch represented the very best in psychiatric advance in the past two decades. His mind was entirely open to new ideas and he took an extremely friendly attitude toward the psychoanalytic movement in spite of the violent opposition of many of his colleagues. In this he showed his real catholicity of spirit and the admirable balance of his judgment. He recognized distinctly the value of this newer psychology and yet was entirely capable of fitting it into the scheme of knowledge already attained without undue emphasis. It is altogether unfortunate that his death occurred at so relatively early an age, particularly since he had much work in contemplation and was never more enthusiastic in his endeavor to upbuild psychiatry in its broadest aspects.

He had a peculiarly charming personality. Those who knew him well felt always his kindness of spirit, his keen sense of humor, his admirable good fellowship and his high aspiration for all that was best, not only in his profession but also in life at large.

He married abroad and his wife and one daughter survive him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It has been announced that in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. William H. F. Addison has been made a full professor of histology and embryology; Dr. Oscar H. Plant has been promoted to a full professorship in pharmacology; and Dr. Byron M. Hendricks and Raymond Stehle have been appointed assistant professors of physiologic chemistry.

Correspondence.

SUCCESSFUL RESECTION OF THE INTESTINE IN 1826.

Mr. Editor:—

While looking up another subject the other day, I came across the report of a case in the *Boston Medical Intelligencer* for January 17, 1826. It struck me as worthy of resurrection, and I therefore copied it out.

"A surgical operation of rare occurrence was recently performed in Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, by Dr. Joseph De Wolf, on a certain McLaughlin of that town."

"The patient had, for a number of years, been afflicted with inguinal hernia

"On the 17th day of September, in consequence of neglect, it became strangulated and subsequently strictured.....surgical aid was then called in, but it was too late to replace the intestine, and every attempt to reduce the inflammation proved unsuccessful.

"As the only means of saving the life of the patient an operation was determined on. The abdomen was opened in the umbilical region and, the intestine being found mortified to the extent of eight inches, it was found necessary to remove the diseased part together with the mesentery connected with it—an operation extremely hazardous and which was rendered still more difficult in this case in consequence of the strong adhesion of the hernial sac to the muscle, and the necessity of dividing the mesenteric artery.

"The ends of the intestine were then brought together and secured by stitches and the external incision sewed up.

"Four weeks after the operation the patient, who is represented as a man of fifty-seven years of age and of intemperate habits, rode two miles and is now able to attend to his ordinary business."

Successful resection of the intestine in 1826, without anesthetics, without antiseptics, by a country surgeon (Ravenna had but 3000 inhabitants in 1910) is certainly worthy of record. I should like to know more of this Dr. De Wolf.

Very truly,
S. B. WOODWARD.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL PRIZES.

These prizes, which are open to public competition, are offered for the best dissertation on questions in medical science proposed by the Boylston Medical Committee.

At the annual meeting held in Boston in 1916 a prize of three hundred dollars was awarded to an essay entitled "Studies of the Streptococcus of Smith," by Wilson G. Smillie, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.

For 1919 there is offered a prize of three hundred dollars and the Boylston Prize Medal, for the best dissertation on the results of original research in medicine, the subject to be chosen by the writer. The Boylston Prize Medal will be added to the money prize only in case the winning essay shows special originality in the investigations detailed.

Dissertations entered for prizes must be in the hands of the Secretary, H. C. ERNST, M.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., on or before December 31, 1919.

In awarding these prizes, preference will be given to dissertations which exhibit original work, but if no dissertation is considered worthy of a prize, the award may be withheld.

Each dissertation must bear, in place of the author's name, some sentence or device, and must be accom-

panied by a sentence or device, and containing the author's name and residence within.

Any claim by which the authorship of a dissertation is made known to the Committee will debar such dissertation from competition.

Dissertations must be printed or typewritten, and their pages must be bound in book form.

All unsuccessful dissertations are deposited with the Secretary, from whom they may be obtained, with the sealed packet unopened, if called for within one year after they have been received.

By an order adopted in 1826, the Secretary was directed to publish annually the following votes:—

1. That the Board does not consider itself as approving the doctrines contained in any of the dissertations to which premiums may be adjudged.
2. That, in case of publication of a successful dissertation, the author be considered as bound to print the above vote in connection therewith.

The Boylston Medical Committee is appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and consists of the following physicians: William F. Whitney, M.D., Chairman; Harold C. Ernst, M.D., Secretary; William T. Porter, M.D., Edward H. Nichols, M.D., Reid Hunt, M.D., Henry A. Christian, M.D., John Warren, M.D.

The address of the Secretary of the Boylston Medical Committee is Harold C. Ernst, M.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

SOCIETY NOTICE.

HARVARD MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Next meeting in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Amphitheatre (Van Dyke Street entrance), Tuesday evening, December 2, at 8.15 P.M.

PROGRAM.

1. Clinical Demonstrations.
2. Dr. W. T. Councilman, "The Historical Development of Modern Conceptions of Tuberculosis."

Medical students and physicians are cordially invited to attend.

ELLIOTT C. CUTLER, Secretary.

RECENT DEATHS.

DR. GEORGE H. PAYNE died suddenly at his home in Boston, on September 29, at the age of 51 years. At the time of his death, Dr. Payne was on service with the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, serving as dental first lieutenant. He was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of the Tufts Dental School and for a number of years he was associated in practice with Dr. Eugene H. Smith, Dean of the Harvard Dental School. For the last fifteen years he had been practicing in Boston. Dr. Payne was Secretary of the State Board of Registration in Dentistry. In 1893 Dr. Payne married Miss Bertha Luce of Boston. His widow, his mother, and a brother survive him. He was a charming and lovable man, and his sad death is a tragedy to all his friends.

FRANCIS CHARLES MURPHY, M.D., died suddenly while visiting a patient in Roxbury, November 2, 1919, aged 60. Dr. Murphy was graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1886, lived in the Back Bay, Boston, and practised in Roxbury. He was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

CORRECTION IN LIST OF PHYSICIANS IN SERVICE.

It has been called to our attention that Dr. J. J. Condrick of Brockton was listed in the August 7, 1919, issue of the JOURNAL as having been recommended for a commission but not called to the Service. Dr. Condrick was in active service at Camp Devens, and

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